THE CONVENTION.

proved themselves necessary elsewhere. He was opposed

hould be adopted.

Mr. GHEELEY hoped that the question would be ditiold. He did not think that the question had been fully
onsidered by the opponents of the 30 days chause. Unsess we go back to a county residence and district resience, we should under the amendment have thousands

dence, we shall that residences immediately before an of men changing their residences immediately before an election from districts that can easily be carried, to those that are doubtful and are certain to need their votes; and the election would become simply a gambling opera-

Mr. WAKEMAN (Rep., Genesee) thought that one words "public pauper" were too general in their application. They might apply to any one who received aid from town officers, as well as the inmates of hims-houses. This would exclude some as worthy citizens as any member on the floor. It was unjust to deprive men of their matural right of suffrage because of misfortune and poverty. A property qualification should no more apply

Mr. GREELEY made an ineffectual attempt to get the Convention to hold an afternoon or evening session, but the majority was decidedly against him, and he was com-pelled to acquiesce in their decision. It is not at all prob-able that at this stage they will go into night sessions.

BRIEF NOTES.

Another secret session of the Board of Reve-

The arrivals of emigrants yesterday were 850,

whom 207 were from Liverpool, and 643 from Antwerp.
The Protestant Episcopal Church of the So-

The New-Jersey Railroad Company have

Mary Fox, a girl about 11 years of age, was committed for trial in Newark yesterday, upon a charge of stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel.

The toll charges made upon the Lafayette plank road near Mill Creek, N. J., by the "Associated Railroad Company," is to be resisted in the courts as

The body of an infant, about two months oid, was found yesterday merning in the gutter at the corner of Houston st. and Avenue A. It is supposed to have been strangled.

The misunderstanding relating to the empty-

ing of garbage into the Jersey City hollows, between the Common Council of Jersey City and the Central Railroad Company, has been anneably adjusted.

Henry, Brown, a switch-tender upon the Mor-ris and Essex Railroad, has been arrested in Newark for having left a switch open, whereky a passenger train was thrown from the track.

The collections of Internal Revenue in this

A party of the "Ancient Normals" will em-

wark on the Daniel Drew, at 8; o'clock this morning, at the foot of Deabrosses et., to attend a reunion in the Normal School Building, at Albany, this evening.

John Ash and John Early attempted to rifle the pockets of a sleeper in front of The World publication office, but before they had received any plunder Officer Haggerity of the Second Precine arrested them. Yester-day they were committed by Justice Dowling.

day they were committed by Justice Bowling.

It was charged, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, that Mrs. Honora O'Lyan had thrown her little son from a third-story window. The charge having been shown to be groundless, Justice Shandley released Mrs. O'Ryan from restraint.

The 'Longshore Ship Painters' Association have made arrangements for a pic-nie to st. Ronan's Well, Flushing, L. I., on Monday, July 22. The boat will leave from foot of Market st. at Pi O'clock a. m., and from foot of South Seventh-st., Williamsburg, at 16 O'clock a. m.

While workmen were engaged in excavating

venth-st, between Second and Third, Williamsburgh, richns of a human skeleton were exhumed. The relics re much decayed, and consisted of a skull, shoulderade, ribs, and the larger bones of the legs.

John Bevins, a native of Ireland, aged 34 rears, was on Monday night arrested for being intoxicated, and placed in a cell in the Thirty-fifth-st. Police tation. Within an hour afterward he died. Coroner iamble held an inquest, and a verdict of death from incorperance was rendered.

On Monday night Joanna McCord, employed

in the restaurant No. 536 Broadway, struck a fellow domestic named Mary Nichols a blow upon the head with a carving knife, causing a severe wound. Joanna was arrested, and yesterday committed for trial by Justice

Dowling.

On Saturday evening last a colored man employed as Sexton of the Reformed Dutch Church at Newtown, while going home from church, was knocked down by two colored highwaymen and robbed of \$49. The outlaws were arrested in Finshing on Sunday and held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Jackter Ladge, countitied Bannis Lefferty to answer for

Justice Dodge committed Dennis Lefferty to answer for an alleged nurderous assault upon William Dempsey. It is charged that Lefferty stabled Dempsey in the left lung with a clasp-knife and on the head and face. One of Dempsey's left ribs was also split open. He lies at the Jews' Hospital.

An inquest was held by Coroner Hicks, at

Flushing yesterday morning, over the body of an un-known boy found in Flushing bay on Sunday last. The boy was about 15 years of age, four feet six inches in hight, with dark brown hair, and had apparently been in water for a length of time. The unknown had evidently met his death by drowning, as the body when found was

or the past year, were \$6,500,000 less than for the sing year. The Finth was the only District show

revision for carrying 30,000 baskets of peaches per their road during the peach season.

PETITIONS-ANIMATED DEBATE IN COMMITTEE ON THE SUPPRAGE REPORT.

ST VALBORAPE TO THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, July 9 .- There was a full attendance delegates this morning, with an evident disposition Vo se no more time in the work that has called them to gother. Mr. John Magee (Dem. of Schuyler) apprared and was qualified. A large number of petitions, memo-lar and resolutions were presented and appropriately afterred, as follows:

By Mr. KINNEY (Rep.)—Against appropriating public oney to charitable or sectarian institutions.

By Mr. KINNEY (Rep.)—Against appropriating phononers to charitable or sectarian institutions.

By Mr. ENDRESS (Rep.)—For suffrage to women.

By Mr. MURPHY (Iben.)—On the same subject.

By Mr. BEADLE (Rep.)—On the same subject.

By Mr. T. W. DWIGHT (Rep.)—From the Prison Asso

tation on the pardoning sower.

By Mr. WALES (Rep.)—Relative to Court of Appeals.

By Mr. T. W. DWIGHT-Relative to the invest

ment of the funds of the State.

By Mr. GRAVLES (Rep.)—For suffrage to women.

By Mr. CHAMPLAIN (Dem.)—Rymonstrances against he abandoffment of the Genesec Valley Camal.

Messrs. M. H. LAWRENCE (P.cp.), VAN CAMPEN Rep.), and HAMMOND (Rep.) presented petitions in avor of the liquor probabilions.

aver of the Equor probabilions.

By Mr. DUGANNE (Rep.)—Ay ainst bribery and corrup-Mr. GREELEY (Rep.) opposed a resolution that the Convention do now resolve livelf into a Committee of the Whole upon the report of vine Standing Committee on Suffrage; but withdrew it're allow Judge Poiger to move that the use of the Asserably Chamber be given to the American Equal Rights Arsociation on Wednesday evening, provided it were not in asse by the Convention. They may be used to the Convention shortly after went into Committee of the Whole upon the report of the Suffrage Committee, the Mon. Thomas G. Alverd (Rep.) in the chair.

Mr. FOLGER (Rep.) moved to amend by striking out the cause pre-initing propers from voting.

Air. LAPNAM (Rep.) neved to further amend by making the days included of thirty days a requisite for citizenship prior to voting, and excluding from the polis

proves the child of a rich man to be a sage. The only brue test is that applied to mind and brain. There will applied to him and brain. There will spose it because nure out of ten will say there are some not worthy—color at poverty will not be the pies. An alleged want of intelligence is all the opposition that will be made by the Caucasian to bestowing the franchise pon the affrican. The same rale will apply as well to the white voter, and intelligence should be required on his part. Hence the resolution effered. This proposition had commanded itself to him. First, because under our system of sevent builds it is absolutely necessary that the voter can prepare his own bailot, write it over least read it. The elector intending the vote for John Doe can never be certain he did not vote for Richard Roe. We cannot be certain that a naterity have actually declared their preferences. Ignorance is as great a cause of corruption in elections as pricery. The proposition commended likeli. Secondly: Because a stimulus will be given to education. The State has furnished the nocans of giving us an intelligent people; this will impel all to take advantage of it. His proposition was not retrospective and would injure no ene. It would lead to great enlightenment. Eigetry and prejudice would vanish, and justice would rise upon the hasts of intelligence. It might be thought too early a day for this propection, but it would come at some time. If it were now adopted, it would early a day for this proposition. The ability to read and write is more structured in protection with apply to every reform and every law. If it be alleged that it may not rear every have, the same objection will apply to every reform and every law. If it be alleged that it may not reserve it and which and prepare the would read when the about the will be a decay we shall learn the will of the people thereofy. These will tell us whether they desire an educa-

every him. If it be alleged that it may not result in thing positive, yet we shall learn the will of the people redy. They will red in whother they desire an educa-al qualification or set.

"GRELLEY said it had been indicated to him by majority of the Committee that he should defend it report, and this he proposed to do in Convention at close of the decast, and not in the Committee of the sic. He hoped the Committee would acquiesce in this h, that the him might not be needlessly consumed, gentloman from bushess proposes a separate submis h. We shall alterate the people if we propose a Com-ution in patch work—with sundry propositions com-in afterward. We desire to aid in a Constitution were unfair to the report of the Committee. He read that part which referred to the rejection of literary acquirements as a qualification of finess, on the ground that ability to read and write is not absolute but comparative; that inspectors of elections are failule, and swayed by like passions with other mens and might be tempted to criticise harshly their coporients while leaning too fondry toward their friends. Here is a storny election; a dozen men comet up; the inspector knows with what party each of them votes. Is it not human nature that they may look a little more kindly upon the efforts to read scade by those of their own party than by their opponents? Look at the challenging that is done at the polls. Now, suppose it is determined to challenge all who come to the polls, you can throw out several handred votes from a poll, as has been done in New York City. It would make endless confusion and trouble. He sometimes wrote his own name so that it was difficult to read laughter!, and who was to decide when a man's viriling ceased to be legible! If his way could be had he would put every challenger upon oath, but without it blocalculable autschief will ensue.

Mr. M. I. TOWNSEND Rep., Represselacity said he be-

legible I is his way could be had he would pet every challenger upon oath, but without it the solutionable saleshies will ensue.

Mr. M. I TOWNSEND (Rep., Representable sale his will ensue.

Mr. M. I TOWNSEND (Rep., Representable sale his believed the proposition of the gentleman from Dutchess to be based upon a grave political heresy. He believed men had a right to participate in the Gover timent is nder which they hved. This was not the dectrine of the Republicanism in which he had been nurtured, and in which he hoped to die. He read in the Declaration of Independence the but Government derived its rights—from whom I From then who can read or write! From educated men! No; keit "Inom the consent of the governed"—from me to born here or coming from under foreign fags. Protestant and Catholic, Lew and Gentile. Such was the docurrence of all the people said! 1834. Then commenced the struggle between flavery and Freedom. In the fight for suffrage forthe black man, we have almost forgotten that the white min had rights. He believed in what the Declaration of Independence and as to the rights of all men, and he believed in the doctrine of the Book they all held sacred that said do unto there as you would they should do unite you. On these principles, and these alone, they could build up a government worthy of their fathers and themshives. He believed in education, but he had known noen, where inducted more worshy to vote than those upon youn the principles, who could not read or write, who were inducted more worshy to vote than those upon youn the principles, who could not read or write, who were inducted more worshy to vote than those upon young their better education.

Mr. FULLER (Rep., Monroe) was opposed to the prop-

privilege would be conferred simply bees see of their betief education.

Mr. FULLER (Rep., Monroe) was opposed to the proposition of the gentleman from Dutchess; yet he could hardly go as far as the gentleman from Reusselaer (Townsend). He proposed to put his voic upon something else than an abstract principle. They already had a Constitution, and they were net here simply to amend it. No saich qualification as that just offered was asked for by his constituents; therefore he was opposed to it. There was danger of doing too much instead of too little. A few important amendments only were needed. They might attend to these and return home in the course of six weeks.

might attend to these and return home in the course of six weeks

Mr. CARPENTER withdrew his amendment.

Mr. GEO. M. CURTIS (Rep., Richmond) proposed an amendment allowing suffrage to women, which he withdrew after a brief explanation, with the privilege of subsequently renewing it.

Mr. GREELEY begged the Committee of the Whole to remember that the report of the Committee on Suffrage had been thoughtfully considered, and prepared with much care. The effect of the amendment excluding only discis and lumatics who had been indicially declared to be of unsound mind, would be disastrous. A raging lumatic or a complete idiot might be brought up to the polls and made to vote, and no one could hinder it, though all present might be convinced that his reason was gone. Now as to paupers. He knew that a member of Congress had once been elected in New York City simply by a patter, vote. Men who manage alms-houses practically control their inpantes. They send out those who will vote their own fleket. Men who belong to another party will be threatened with expulsion if they dare to vote at all. These men may turn about and say, "Unless you give us roast tarkey, we will not vote for you." This idea was a corruption of the principle of the natural right of suffrage so eloquently argued by the gentleman from Rensselaer.

Mr. LAPHAM (Rep., Ontario) said he had considered

idea was a corruption of the principle of the natural right of suffrage so eloquently argued by the gentleman from Renselaer.

Mr. LAPHAM (Rep., Ontario) said he had considered fully the amendments offered by him. First, as to the 16 days amendment offered by him. First, as to the 16 days amendment. There was no need of excluding mean by the 30 days clause—it was too arbitrary. As to the main question—who are embraced under the Committee's words, 'ildots, thraites, and persons under guardianship'—who is to say who are these men! It is too diffuse, and gives too much room for difference of opinion. As to pauless, a man may have had a fortune left him within 30 days preceding election, and yet if he has been an inmate of an almshouse within that time he cannot vote. It is wrong to make poverty a bar. Are paupers indebted to their keepers! Much more are the immates of tenement houses to their wealthy landlords. The principle of an atagoniam of wealth to poverty is dangerous to a republic. We must give to maknow hatever its conditions, the exercise of their wealthy landlords. The principle of an atagoniam of wealth to poverty is dangerous to a republic. We must give to maknow hatever its conditions, the exercise of their wealthy landlords. The principle of an atagoniam of wealth to poverty is dangerous to a republic. We must give to maknow hatever its conditions, the exercise in being the control of the company proper discussions and the conditions the exercise my birtheright by asking another question. Suppose a raving manine of the committee of the control of the Company protection, in the correct of the Company protection, in the correct of the Company protection, in the Company protection of the Company p

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE TURF. TROTTING AND RUNNING AT FASITION COURSE. The proposed prominent event of the sport yesterday at the Fashion Course fell through. was a stake added to a purse, in which the rising and uperior mare Fearless was to go against Pante and

proved themselves nocessary elsewhere. He was opposed, however, to the 10 days' clause. The proposition requiring 30 days' citizenship was no novel idea. It had been introduced into the convention of 1846. The simple question for the Convention is—Is this proposition right, and will it tend to the object for which it was incorporated in the Constitution I By the Constitution of 1777 property was made the test of the elective franchise; by the Constitution of 1823 citizenship alone was made the test. Upon this, with its proper restrictions, it was not use to recede. The report of the minority of our Committee says truly that corruption is the leprosy of our body politic—but it fulls to show a reason for disagreeing with the majority. For if there was such haste on the part of so many in declaring their intention to become citizens bust on the verge of an election, it rather argues the need to the condition of the second the read superior mare Fearless was to go against Panie and Quicksilver. A good race was anticipated; but unfortunately, for some reason not ascertained, Quicksilver did not show, and Panie was lame and could not go. To make good the loss, a running race, a quarter of a mile, was got up, in which J. Doughrey's grey stallion and D. Mace's hay stallion were contestants.

The second fixed trot for the day came off. It was a sweepstakes of \$50 cach, with length is wagen, for which the nominations were: J. Doughrey, fred Fence, T. Chrpenter's mare (known as the Smith-mare). B. Doniel's (I. Doniel's C. Mace's) Louise, Namy Fat, G. Simmons's Kate, Boyd, and A. Patterson's grey stallion. The latter paid forfeit, and the others all started.

A. Patterson's grey stallion. The latter paid forfelt, and the others all started.

THE TACK.

The favorite in the pools and betting before the start was Iouise against the field at about 15 to 20.

First Heat.—The lot got off readily and evenly, and Louise on the turn went to the front, and led at a good pace, with Pence second. She maintained her lead all along the struight to the half mile, where Pence hurried her, and a good brush between them was kept up nearly around the Flushing cerve, when Louise broke, and Pence passing led to the end in 2:42.

Second Heat.—The odds were now strongly on Pence against the field. The Smith mare, that seemed to be treated as of 80 account in the start, got off with a good lead, and making work for the lot, maintained herself in front with all the others feeling of her in turn. The final struggle in the heat against her was made by Pence, who fought it to the end, but was beaten out by the little chesnut mare handliy, in 2:49. The heat was about to begin, when a storm of wind, rain, lightning, and thunder came on, and the heat was treited in the midst of a pouring torrent and deep mud.

Third Heat.—Though beaten, for the last heat Pence was still favorite at 2 to 1. The track was now a bed of mind. At the go off both Pence and the Smith mare lay back, Nancy leading. Around the turn, Carpenter brought the mare to the front, and Pence was placed second, and again they made the racing thence to the finish of the heat. Pence could not head, and the mare beat him handly in 2:51. Mr. M. I. TOWNSEND said that at the proper time he would offer an assendment which he thought would meet the views of the minority, which would defer the so days clause until after 1883—until after the next Presidential election. In regard to pauperism he wished to be thought consistent. He thought that when a man accepted a place in an alms-house, he should be considered as deliberately surrendering his rights rs a voter for a private benefit. He knew of other districts outside of New-York where elections were controlled by the pauper vote. Their kneper controls their votes. Such a system is anti-republican, and should be abolished.

Judge ENDRESS (Rep.) stated that he had desired to make the law more specific, but had been overruled by his colleagues upon the committee.

Mr. WAKEMAN (Rep., Genesse) thought that the words "public pauper" were too general in their application.

ber on the floor. It was injust to deprive heat in the floor. It was injust to deprive heat in poverty. A property qualification should no more apply to the white man than to the black.

Mr. HAND (Rep., Broome) said that the gentleman from Rensselaer (Mr. Townsend) had answered his own arguments, having first said that suffrage was a natural right, and then proposing to take it away from poor near. If it were a natural right, why need any statute law upon the subject! Why prescribe 21 years as the time when it begins! Why make any other limit by law! As to the poverty qualification, it was unjust to men whose poverty, might only be caused by misfortune. The patrict who has shed his blood in defense of his country, whose wounds have incapaciated him from work and who finds himself thus compelied to rely upon public charity, will find himself ousted at the pells, while the noisy, brawling, wife-beating frunkard is permitted to cast his vote. A member: "Put them under guardianship.") These are cases that are extremely difficult to me. Families desire to conceal their shame, and even the wife amid all her sorrow is unwilling to lift her voice against the man who has abused her. For these reasons he should oppose the taking of the franchise from paupers.

At this point the Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again; and the Convention thereapon adjourned.

Miss Anthony and other ladies are in attendance upon Fifth Heat—The odds were now 3 and 1 for 1 for 1 for the the for were at the middle of the turn, Pence and the Smith mare had singled themselves out and were cading, Pence in front, with the mare on his quarter, apped, they trotted all along the straight stretch on the mack side, and around the Finshing curve, and a most seautiful contest they made of it. Getting on the straight tretch home, the vace was too strong for the mare and the broke, and Pence came home at case the winner of the broke, and Pence came home at case the winner of the

he broke, and Fence 2:484. heat and race. Time, 2:484. There was no attempt to force the work in the first heat sefore the rain. The other heats were done in very good time through the mud and rain. To-day, Dexter and Lady Thorne tret at Trenton, mile

SUMMARY.-July 9.-Match \$50 a dde-running-a quarter of a mile J. Doughrey's gr. stallion.
D. Mace's to stallion, by Lexington.
Time, 251.
Same day — Seconstates of \$30 each, note heats, 2 in 5, to it subscribers value, \$308.

A Patterson's gr. A. Time, 2:422, 2:40, 2:51, 2:45, 2:45.

BASE-BALL.

and asked leave to sit again; and the Convention thereupon adjourned.

Miss Anthony and other ladies are in attendance upon the Convention to-day, and were admitted to seats upon the floor. They are preparing for a grand demonstration on Wednesday evening, and evidently intend that the question of female suffrage shall not be ignored. Mrs. Stanton is reported as having said in her. Fourth of July speech at Lake Waccaba: "She presumed that not a member of the Constitutional Convention had gone to the war or could show the scar of a bullet received in battle." Now in point of fact the Convention boasts of half a dozen heroes of the Rebellion among its members, perhaps more; among whom are Gens. Merritt and Morris, Cols. Duganne, Scayer, and Axtell, the latter of whom the is also a Methodist clergyman) is still suffering from swere wounds received in action. There (Mrs. Stanton to the contrary notwithstanding) the bailot and the builet do go together. ATLANTIC VS. ECKFORD-FINE GAME AT THE UNION GROUND-ATLANTICS VICTORIOUS.

The admirers of our national game gathered at the Union grounds, Brooklyn, 'yesterday in large force. The occasion was the second game of the match between the Atlantic and Eckford Clubs, the former Club being chamrun, after which Mills, Kenny, and one, two, three order. The Eckfords drew blanks for next three innings, Patterson being the only one of number who secured a base in that time. In the fundings the Atlanties added three runs to their smith, Start, and Crane being the lucky. In the fourth innings the Eckfords executed all ful double play, which was much applauded. I had made his first after a close rub—so close that had to retire and Kenny take his place—when struck a grounder to right short, which Patterson struck a grounder to right short, which Patterson. A new railway is being constructed upon Fifth-st. Brooklyn, E. D. The property owners claim that they have not been consulted on the project. The rates of through fare upon the Erie Railroad have been greatly reduced. The fare to Buffalo (formerly \$9 40) is now but \$6 75; to Dunkirk, \$8; to Salamanca, \$7 25, and to Rochester, \$5 20. Eliza Schaffer, a little daughter of Anton Schaffer of No. 14: Baldwin-st. Newark. died yesterday in consequence of burns received on the Fourth of July, a boy having set fire to her dress by means of fire-crackers.

On Monday night, James McCord Parmlee of No. 49 Wellett-st. fell into the East River, from Fier No. 12, and would have been drowned but for the exertions of Officer Hough of the Fourth Frechet.

nings, and it only required the Eckfords to do their part, and the game would be called. The score stood II for the Champions and "nix" for their adversaries. It was about time for the Eckfords to commence to score, their friends thought. Fisher and Neison, the first two strikers, made their runs by fine hits; Snyder retired; G. Grum made a run; Klein took a back seat; Swandel made a run, and Ryan was third hand out, Wood and Patterson being left on their bases. This effort of the Eckford's was received by the crowd with cheers, and their friends felt a little encouraged. In the sixth innings the ifielding was very sharp and both drew bianks. The seventh had been commenced, when the rain began to fail, and the Umpire called the game. The best of feeling was manifested by both clubs, the decisions of the numpire were quietly acquiesced in, and everything passed off pleasantly. The score is as follows:

ATLANTIC. O. R. ECKFORD. O. R. Pearce, c. L. 3 o Klein, list b. 3 o Smith, s. 1 1 Swandel, p. 1 1 Start, let b. 2 2 Wood, s. 2 0 Crane, db. 3 1 Patterson, 2d b. 1 o Ferguson, ad b. 3 1 Patterson, 2d b. 1 o Ferguson, ad b. 3 1 Patterson, 2d b. 1 o Ferguson, ad b. 3 1 Patterson, 2d b. 1 o Ferguson, ad b. 3 1 Patterson, 2d b. 1 o Ferguson, ad b. 3 1 Patterson, 2d b. 1 o Ferguson, ad b. 3 1 Patterson, 2d b. 1 o McBonnid, r. f. 1 1 G. Grum, 3d b. 1 1

Tetal. 18 11 Total. 18

innings.
d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. Total.

Atherite: ... 0 1 3 2 5 0 11
Eckford ... 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 14
Fly-catches—Atlantic, 7; Eckford, 7.
Outs on fouls—Atlantic, 2; Eckford, 2.
Passedbuils—Mills, 4; Nelson, 1.
Struck out—Kenny, 1; Klein, 1; Fisler, 1.
Umpire—Mr. Forsyth of the Gotham Club. Scorers—Mesers. Mank and Grum. Time of game, 1 hour and 29 minutes.

ZHE "HAYMAKERS" OF LANSINGBURG WARM THE

UNIONS OF MORRISANIA. TEOY, July 9.—The celebrated Union Base-Ball Chub of Morrisania played the Union Club of Lausingburg in this city to day, and were badly heaten. The score stood 23 to 51. At least 5,000 people witnessed the game, and manifested great enthusiasm.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The following is the report of Dr. Harris, Registrar of Vital Statistics, for the week ending July 6:

The following is the report of Dr. Harris, Registrar of Vital Statistics, for the week ending July 6:

Methodistics and Statistics, for the week ending July 6:

Methodistics and Statistics, July 8, 1867. 3

In the week ending July 6, there were street deaths in New York, and 28s in Brooklyn. Lymoited deaths are the predominant causes of the mortality. These and the convulsive and wasting infantic disorders caused all the increase in the weekly death list since the remarkably healthful weeks in June. Last week the ratio of the earliest and the convulsive and wasting infantic disorders caused all the increase in the weekly death list since the remarkably healthful weeks in June. Last week the ratio of the statistics and the convergence of the localities and the last in the rest of the statistic and lideases—mostly in children—deathyoned General Statistics and the last in the former city and 67 in Brooklyn, and district the former city and 67 in the latter. The number of children that died under one year of age was 16s, or 12s percent of the total in Brooklyn, while of chairen under five years old, 284, or 60.17 per cent of the total in Brooklyn, while of chairen under five years old, 284, or 60.17 per cent of the total in Brooklyn, while of chairen under five years old, 284, or 60.17 per cent of the total in Brooklyn while of chairen under five years old, 284, or 60.17 per cent of the total in Brooklyn while of chairen under five years old, 284, or 60.17 per cent of the total in Brooklyn while of chairen under five years old, 284, or 60.17 per cent of the total in Brooklyn while of chairen under five years old, 284, or 60.17 per cent of the total in Brooklyn while of chairen under five years old, 284, or 60.17 per cent of the total in the first per cent of the following the being 77 degrees Fahrenheid, and the average humber in the former city, and feet year control of the total interfer to years and the per cent of the following the being 77 degrees Fahrenheid, and the week and the per cent of the following the contain in every size. In the Procent warn will more considerably hold the process of the city died. But in the First, fourth, Sixth, and the first process of the city died. But in the First, fourth, Sixth, and the first process of the city died. But in the First, fourth, Sixth, and the first process of the city died. But in the First, fourth, Sixth, and the first process of the city died. But in the First, fourth, Sixth, and the first process of the city died. But in the First, fourth, Sixth, and the first process of the city died. But in the First, and fourth of the city died are not all and the city died and process of the city died. But in the First process of the city died are not all and the first process. The constitution of the allowing the first process of the city died are necessarily the places where survivory are not a light local greated for the city of the

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, WEDNESD'AY, JULY 10, 1867. unhealthy season by ings into marked contrast the rate of mortality in the he hithy and unhealthy wards. While the rate in the majority is of one death per one thousand in the Third, Fourt h. Seventh, Thirteenth, and Eighteenth Wards, the infin the cost of the season is hardly felt. An inspection of Dr. Stiles's records presents the fact that in the Fifth, Sixt h, Tweifth, and Styteenth Wards of Brooklyn must be f amal local causes for the saiden increase of mortality in that city. In both cities the same lessons and warnings a'ze given. No family should disregard them, for clearl ness, ventilation, and sanitary purification throughout these cities can forestall evils greater than all the arts of the physician can cure.

MEETING OF THE OFFICERS OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.-Yesterday, at No. 1 Barolay-st., there was an Exicable—resterday, at No. 1 Barossy st., there was an informal meeting of the officers of the late Irish Brigade, to use action in reference to the death of Gen. Thomas Prancis Meagher. Without transacting any business, they adjourned to meet on Thursday evening next, at 8 o'clock, at the Astor House.

ARRIVAL OF FOREIGN CONVICTS .- Among the atterage passengers who arrived yesterday at this port, on the steamship Iron Age, from Amsterdam, were ten convicts, who were sent here by the authorities at that place. Some of the passengers informed Capt, Thomas Lay of the Revenue cutter Une, who reported the fact to Surveyor Wakeman. The convicts are now in the custody of United States Marshal Murray, who will hold them until instruction can be received from the Secretary of State at Washington as to their final disposition.

Personal .- Among the arrivals at the hotels are Major-Gen. D. Vickers, Washington; George Francis

OVER HARLEM RIVER BY TIGHT-ROPE,-Two hundred or 300 people assembled at High Bridge hundred or 309 people assembled at High Bridge yesterday afteraoen, to witness the tight-rope feat of Mr. Henry Leslie, who was advertised to walk across the river on a wire rope stretched from one side to the other. The rope was suspended just above the bridge, and was stead,ed by the usual guys. At about a o'clock in the afternoon the performer made his appearance, and was helsted to the top of the pole on the New York side. Here, after discussing himself from the tackle, and after making a brief speech, he commenced his perilicus passage over the rope. The weather was bad, with a funder storm threatening.

TENEMENT-HOUSE REFORM.—The officers of the Metropolitan Board of Health are serving notices upon landlords whose bouses are not what ander the new law, they should be. The essential features of the law, which took effect on the ist instant, are as follows: Owners re required to provide every sleeping room not communicating with the external air, with a ventilating or transom window, three feet square, over the door; to have in the roof over the hall a suitable ventilation, to previde a fire-escape, to keep the roof from leaking, to prevent dampness in the walls, to put railings or balusters around the staircase, to have one water-closet for every twenty persons, and to have it connected with the sewer when there is one in the street, to whitewash twice a year, and thoroughly cleanse all the rooms, passages, stairs, cesspools, and drains. All cellars not occupied as dwellings before July I require permits from the Board of Health before they can be used as such. For the reception of garbage, hoxes must be provided. Every houre is required to have the name of its sgent or owner posted or painted upon the wall or entry. All infectious or contagious diseases must be reported to the Board of Health, and infected buildings may be ordered vacated.

The Sale of the Public Markets.—Yester-TENEMENT-HOUSE REFORM .- The officers of

ndoptical: The Counsel to the Corporation has this day advised the Countisaloners of the Sinking Fond that they have not the legal power in themselves to sell the property actually to use for Public Markety; and Warrens, Eggs of the property actually to use for Public Markety; and

object is, by cooperation, to enable each of its members to become his own landlord. Its code provides that funds shall be supplied to members for the purchase of houses, lands, or other real estate within a radius of 15 miles from the New York City-Hall; that the government shall be in the bands of a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Board of Directors consisting of it members, three Trustees, and three Auditors, all of whom must be members of the Association, and elected by it; that in addition to the officers named one or more valuators, a solicitor, and a notary shall be elected; that the first annual meeting shall be held in months subsequent to the first subscription night, and thereafter once every 12 months; that the Secretary shall keep clear and correct accounts of all receipts and expenditures, and balance, and explain all accounts whenever required by the Board of Directors, and make a general balance sheet once a year; that he shall inspect and compare the Treasurer's account with the bank-book every week, and report to the Directors at every meeting, and during all the hours for the receipt of subscriptions he 'shall lay on the table or hang in some conspicuous part of the room a statement showing the amount of money in the bank;" and he shall, moreover, under the direction of the Board of Directors, take out, policies of insurance, in the name of the Trustees, against loss by Bre, upon all property in which the Society is interested; that the Treasurer shall, before entering upon the duffes of his odice, give such security as the Board of Directors shall approve as wholly satisfactory, and he shall, within twenty-four hours after receiving any moneys for the Society may designate, the same to be deposited in the name of the Trustees; that no money shall be draw receep by order of the Directors shall approve as wholly satisfactory, and he shall, within twenty-four hours after receiving any moneys for the Society, deposit the same in such bank as the Society, deposit the same in such bank as t

light as to be quite at the mercy of the winds. A me crate gale no's unfrequently covers A's farm with an incoating of neighbor B's sandy soil, to the former's see ous detriment. This is more likely to occur on kno and clewated lands, but on the larger part of the trathere is enough clay mixed with the sand to make the soil easily worked, and retentive of moisture and in nures. The people mainly have made the entiture small fruits a specialty, and have at present 1,600 acres strawberries, 600 of which produced a full erop durit the past season. The variety is almost exclusively Wison's Seedling, cultivated in hills, the rows three fe spart, and the plants in the row 15 to 18 inches. The rulers are cut off as frequently as necessary during it growing season, and the beds or fields kept free froweds by the use of the horse-hoe. It is very unusual see such a large tract of strawberries kept in as excelled order as those at Hammonton. The strawberry this you in Hammonton, as elsewhere, produced a bountiful crop and, on an average, yielded 100 bushels to the compitee, I bushels. It was suggestive to notice 1,200 bushels of in berrice packed in crates ready for transportation. I view of the good old provers that "It is not wise to vet ture one's all in a single ship," the linhabitants intend if future to pursue a somewhat different system, and dvote more acres to the raspherry, binekberry, grape, as early vegetables, for all of which the soil is well adapted and be profitably grown in the warm sandy soil of Sout Jersey. From the crops above named Hammonton, where the were shown large fields of Winter wheat, cate, timothy and clover, growing on land that received only ordinate. He year and the vegetables, for all of which the soil is well adapted and the compost he along the should find its was specialty, the subject of manures becomes very important. The popular fallacy that small fruits is made specialty, the subject of manures becomes very important. The popular fallacy that small fruits will succee best on poor so

in conclusion, the Committee are fully aware that with
the intelligence, industry, and enthusiasm exhibited by
the people of Hammonton success will surely follow.

P. T. QUINN, S. EDWARDS TODD,
J. V. C. SMITH, TROMAS CAVENACH,
N. C. MEEKEE, Committee.

Full reports of the Club will appear in The Weekly and
semi-weekly Tribune.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.—The following sales were made yesterday, at auction, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.:

BROOKLIN- WALFOUT ST.

A CARD .- After an absence of four years. the subscriber has returned to the city, and opened rooms at No Fourteenth st, Union square, for the purpose of teaching his beautiful system of Phymanaure, in tea leasons, to all, old or young, that may give him the opportunity. Applications received this week. Young men OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, qualified as teachers of the Art.

AMERICAN (Waltham) WATCHES.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Solo Everywhere.

AMERICAN WATCHES at Factory prices. T. B

\$250 REWARD.-Had the barn of James B. remeter of Finaling, been protected with the Bundlan Alann and the presence of the inecadiary would have been known in seaso prevent the fire.

E. Holman, No. 201 Broadway.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

WARFINGTON, July 3.—The Navy Department has received dispatches from Lieutennant Community Beardnice of the U. S. Steamer Arcostock, atnouncing the arrival of that reased at St. Simondatowa, Cape of Good Hope, May 12. The officers and crew are all well.

ork. July 8.-Arrived, bark Flying Scud, Flore; brig Harp, Port Johnson.
CHARLESTON, S. C., July 2.—Arrived, steamables Manhattae, from New-York, and Falcon, from Baltimore. Satisfa, sohr. Maggie Gray, for

ELLENVILLE GLASS WORKS.—Office, 69 Murray et. N. Y. Manufacture all kinds of Botsles, Describbins, Car. Druggists' Ware, &c. JOSIAH S. LEVERETE & Co. BARTLETT & Co., successors to John B.
Bartiett, dealer in FLINT, Green and Colored GLASSWAILE,
Lamps, and Chimners, Squier's Patent Fruit Jar. No. 289 Greenwich st. Glass, Catlery, Plated Wore, Refrigerators Cooking Utensils, &c., at BASSPORD'S corner stores, Cooper Institute and Astor-place.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW's, Greenwich and Murray-sts., where you will find Teas. Coffees, Fish, Flour and everything else cheaper than any store in New York. One price house.

BATHING SUITS, SHIRTS,

SUMMER CLOTHING. THE CHEAPEST THE BEST DEVLIN & CO.

ADIRONDACK MAP.

"DOME"

GAS COOKING STOVES, H. Y. LAZKAR'S Patent, May, 1967. Will boil, broil, reast, fry, stew, and bake. Will do 20 per cent more work with the same consumption of gas than any other. Causer, More than louble the moneroid of are nixed with the gas and burned, effecting per-No. 198 Sixth-ave.,

PETER COOPER, esq., and Miss HUDSON on the BROADWAY BRIDGE, in "YANKEE NOTIONS"

SILVER WARE, C. A. STEVENS & Co., No. 40 East Fourteeuth-st., Union Square



MALARIOUS FEVERS—ADVICE to THOSE EXPOSED to THEM—All periodical fever are caused by the presence of poison in the atmosphere. This poison is either exhaled from the soil of the locality where the sickness prevails, or wafted thither from a distance by aerial currents. Fevers which are known to be produced by special local causes are called endemics; while those which cannot thus be accounted for, and the seeds of which are supposed to be conveyed from afar, are usually speciken of as epidemics. The periodical Fevers are divided into two classes, Intermittent and Remittent; and the difference between them is this Intermittent Fevers are characterized by intervals in which there is an absolute cessation of the distressing symptoms of the complaint, while fir Remittent fevers the violence of the disorder abates at intervals, but the painful symptoms do not entirely subside. As each of these two distinct species of malarious fever is sometimes mistaken for the other, it is as well that the distinction between them should be clearly understood.

Persons residing in districts where either of

Bales by Arriton.

these scourges prevail, can escape them by precantionary medication. Hostetter's Bit-TERS are procurable everywhere; and, fortified by the regular use of this agreeable vegetable antidote, the system is as impervious to the miasmatic virus which produces fever and ague and bilious remittent fever as asbestos or other non-combustible to the assaults of fire. The importance of a preparatory course of the Bitters to individuals about to visit or travel insections of country infested with febrile diseases, cannot be overstated. Woe to him who encounters the malaria of a tropical scaboard? or the miasma of a Western swamp, with a stomach untoned and nerves unbraced! For some time before starting to an unhealthy region, on the journey or voyage thither, and while there, Hostetter's Bitters should be taken, in small doses, once or twice a day, as a protective medicine. This advice is founded on experience, is easily followed, and cannot be neglected by those whom it concerns without more or less

The effect of the Bitters in breaking up intermittents is really a phenomenon in medicine. A few doses given during the first cold fit and subsequent sweating stage often prevent a second paroxysm. No tonic ever administered in chills and fever has performed such rapid cures or been so uniformly successed ful. It is regarded in the fever-and-ague districts of the West and South-West as infallible, and with good reason.

In bilious remittent fevers, when the circulation is not too much excited, and especially during the convalescent stage, the Bitters are exceedingly useful. They act beneficially on the liver and bowels; for the preparation is not merely a tonic, but also in a high degree antibilious, and moderately aperient. Owing to its stimulating properties being thus qualified, it does not produce the same effect upon the pulse as the astringent combinations of bitter roots with adulterated alcohol called tonic tinctures and extracts. Are you bilions ? 4

Multitudes of both sexes will answer time

question in the affirmative; for, next to disor ders of the stomach, liver complaints are per haps the most prevalent of all internal dist eases. Unfortunately, the two classes of mal dies are generally found in company; for the liver and the stomach sympathize with each other so strongly that when one is ailing the other is seldom or never in perfect order. Before replying to the query, "Are you bilious ?" the reader may perhaps ask, What are the distinctive symptoms of the complaint? O course, when the skin is almost as yellow as buttercup, and there is acute and constant pain in the right side, it is plain enough that the sufferer is something more than merely bilious that his liver is violently congested; in short that he he has the jaundice. What is usually termed biliousness is a milder visitation than this yet, sufficiently distressing. Ita usual symptoms are a yellowish tinge in the whites of the eyes, especially near the inner corners, an uneasy or slightly painful sensar tion in the right side, pain between the should der-blades, sick-headache, lassitude, mental dullness, lack of appetite, and irregularity of the bowels. Whoever recognizes this diagnosis as applying to his own condition, may be quite certain that more bile exists in his blood and less passes through his bowels than is expedient for his health, and that his liver requires toning and regulating. One of the special uses of Hostetter's Bitters is to meet just such exigencies as this. Its tonic principle rouses the liver from its torpor, and its aperient element gently relieves the intestinal cana of the accretions consequent upon an insufficient supply of Nature's cathartic, the bile.

From the stime when the mineral system of Paracelsus superseded that of the "old herh doctor," Galen, mercury has been the officinal medicine for liver-disease. This terrible salivant has been at least as fatal as the sword to the human race, and at last, after more than a thousand years of mercurial massacre, the faculty are beginning to give it the cold shoulden as an antibilious agent, and to adopt, a root which was used by the Greeks before mercury. was known, in its stead. Hostetter's Bitters contain the essential principles of the most potential antibilious agents that have yet been discovered in the botanic kingdom; and the success with which it has been administered in hepatic disorders in this country and in tropical America and the West Indies, is attested by a mass of testimonials of the most emphatiq and conclusive character.

In all warm climates the liver is peculiarly sensitive. Millions of the people of this hemisphere are constitutionally bilious. There is nothing dangerous, however, in constitutional billousness, if the tendency to hepatic disease be held in check by the use of a proper antidote. That antidote is provided in Hostetter's Bitters. As a preventive antibilious prepara-tion it is but little to say that it has no equal. It is simple justice to aver that in this peculiar property no other medicament, mineral or veg-etable, even approaches it. Persons of bilions habit will find it the best safeguard against the attacks to which they are constitutionally predisposed, and should carefully avoid all the ordinary alcoholic stimulants.

HOSTETTER & SMITH, Proprietors, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Liemnings, . ..

are Major-Gen. D. Vickers, Washington; George Francis Train, Omaha; Gen. Battle and J. J. Walker, Mobile, and Oliver Ames, North Easton, at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel; Brigham Young, Jr., Utah; tha Hon. Wm. H. Barnun, Ct.; the Hon. A. B. Cornell, Ithaca, and the Hon. Abner Neale, St. Louis, at the St. Nicholas Hotel; Gen. Z. B. Tower, U.S. A., at the Metropolitan Hotel; the Hon. J. V. L. Prnyn, Albany, at the New-York Hotel; P. L. Barrenguy, British Vice-Consul at Cardenas, at the Brevoort House; Judge C. T. Sherman, Ohio, at the Heffman House; Prof. Hall, Albany, and the Hon. Geo. Ashman, Muss.; at the Astor House, Messys. Wm. Wheatley of Niblo's Garden, and W. J. Flerence, the comedian, were among the arrivals by the Scotta yesterday.

speech, he commenced his periods passage of the transfer was bad, with a thander storm threatening, and altogether the signs were so had that Lestie, after getting about half way over the rope, concluded to return. This he did safely. He was frequently applicated while on the rope, and his return in the driving rain was received with hearty cheers. He will give another performance at the same place on Friday.

THE SALE OF THE PUBLIC MARKETS .- Yester-THE SALE OF THE PUBLIC MARKETS.—Yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, the Commissioners of the
Sinking Fund held a meeting, Mayor Hofman in the
chair. The Commissioners received a communication
from the Corporation Counsel, in answer to a resolution
of inquiry, to the effect that the Commissioners have not
the power to seli either Franklin or Governess Markets,
and cannot give a warrantee of the title thereof, for the
reason that section as of article 4 of the ordinance of 1844
limits the power of the Commissioners in selling real
estate belonging to the city to that "not in use or reserved
for public purposes." City Chamberlain Peter B. Sweeney
offered the following preamble and resolution, which was
adopted:

operative Land and Building Association received, last evening, from Mr. Charles H. Bailey, the compselor to to aftex to the code which has been epocher and pulse that shall triply assure every member of the safety of his money, and these he will frame and submit within a fortnight. A number of strangers having entered the hall, President Noon compiled with their request, and explained that the Society's object is, by cooperation, to enable each of its members to become his own landlord. Its code provides that funds shall be supplied to members for the provides of houses, lands, or other rule extate within a